STEEL STRIKE CHECKED?

AWALGAWATED ASSOCIATION PAILS TO GET OUT MORE NON-UNION MEN.

at Shaffer Appeals to Workmon, Who the Trust Offered to Sign the Scale Without Consulting Them, to Come Out-Charges of Inconsistency Do Not Move Them. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17 .- The Amalga-

mated Association has not succeeded in ing any more non-union mills in the steel strike since the non-union men, workng at the hoop plant at Mingo Junction, went out at midnight. Shaffer, went out at included Association, to-day issued a circular to the non-union men working at the big mills in Vandergrift, burg and Apollo, towns lying about thirty-five to forty miles from Pittsburg. These plants are operated by the American et Steel Company, and if Shaffer should be successful in inducing the men to strike he would seriously oripple the combine's

In the circular Shaffer evidently thinks he has scored a point to which the United States Steel Corporation will have to reply. He calls attention to the fact that the manufacturers have said the Amalgamated Asdation wanted them to force the nonunion men into the association against their will and that the association in try- ation were jubilant when they closed. ing to induce non-union men to strike was placing a premium on the breaking of contracts.

"Shaffer quotes the manufacturers' statement in the newspapers that they offered to sign the scale for Wellsville, Ohio, Saltsburg and Old Meadow mills, whose men had signed individual contracts. Shaffer wants to know why it was not wrong for the manufacturers thus to offer to break their contracts with their individual men, who, according to the manufacturers who did not want to join the union, if it was wrong for the union to ask the men to break them. In other words, he alleges incon-sistency on the part of the manufacturers in professing to stand by their non-union men against the association and yet offer-ing to turn over to the association the men at three non-union plants.

at three non-union plants.

In the statement given out for the combines by Preston Arms after last flat urday's conference it was admitted that this offer was made. To-day the men at Saltsburg and Old Meadow remain faithful to the manufacturers, even though the latter offered to return them over to the Association. This is Shaffer's circular:

tion. This is Shaffer's circular:

GENTLEMEN: We desire to place before you the situation you occupy as members of a craft which has helped make the Amaignmated association the great power it is to-day and has been for years, in obtaining living wages for all who are engaged at the arduous calling you and we are following.

The manufacturers have never been willing to pay more than we compelled, no matter how enormous their profits may have been. If we were not organized and banded together the probability is we should pow be working for wages given to common labor. If our prices are to continue we must be more thoroughly organized than we have been for years.

prices are to continue we must be more thoroughly organized than we have been for years.

The United States Steel trust has denied us the right to organize. The Anti-Discrimination law of Pennsylvania gives us this right and essays to protect us when seeking it, but the trust tries to take if from us by requiring the signing of agreements such as they presented to you and others. That these agreements are meant for this purpose is evident. The men of Scottdale. Saltsburg. Wellsville and McKeesport signed them, but in the conference held by us with the trust they agreed to break their agreement at these places. They refused to let you do this. The only reason for the difference is that men of these places organized and became strong, while you, not having organized, are considered weak and must continue to work deprived of your liberty, We are making this fight to help you. They say you do not want to be organized. We told them to dostroy the agreement and give you a chance. They refused, because they knew you would exercise the right to organize, just as you select your own church, without dictation from them.

They have advanced your price only to keen you from coming out and joining us, as did your bretheren at these other places. Are you going to be misled and deceived by so simple a plan as this? We do not ask you to break any agreements you have made honorably under the law, but we ask you to examine the question. The trusts ere organized, and as trusts are organized into the greatest of all trusts, the United States Steel company, have not you the same right to unite? If you are in doubt, if you think these statements wrong, if you desire information upon them or other questions, we shall be glad to meet you at any place and time you may designate. Gentlemen, we need you, and think you need us. Our interests are mutual, and can be preserved only by uniting our forces and efforts.

Shaffer received to-day a letter from Joseph Bishop of the Ohio State Arbitra-

Shaffer received to-day a letter from Joseph Bishop of the Ohio State Arbitra-tion Board, asking if he would consent to another meeting with the manufacturers, provided that the board could arrange for one. The Ohio State board professes an interest in the matter because there are so many mills and workmen in Ohio affected by the strike. Shaffer replied:

The National officers of the Amalgamated Association desire to thank you for the interest displayed in the unfortunate trouble we are having with some of the employers, and as we prefer agreeable settlement we gratefully accept your offer. We are willing and anxious to go into conference with the other side, but think there should be some assurance that our coming together will promote an adjustment. I mean simply this—not unless there is a prospect of terminating the strike, settlement might be postponed and the situation aggravated. As an official of the Amalgamated Association and as one desirous of an amicable arrangement I carnestly request that you carry out your laudable and merciful desire.

An important configence was held at the Amalgamated association headquarters this forenoon between President Shaffer and Thomas A. Flynn, general organizer of The National officers of the Amalgamated

and Thomas A. Flynn, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor. What action, if any, was taken toward a "sym-pathy" strike is not known, as neither of the conferees would discuss the subject. Flynn was outspoken, however, in regard the attitude of his organization toward he Amalgamated association. He said: "The American Federation of Labor has

2,000,000 members who are paying dues, and are all in sympathy with the strikers. I came here to tender any financial aid with-in reason asked for by the organization that is making the present fight. The details have not been arranged yet, but something will be done before I leave town. A per capita tax of 25 cents a week has been suggested. This would yield \$500,000 a week and would give the Amalgamated Association a fund that would enable it to fight to the finish."

orning with the negroes who were organ-ed yesterday at Clark's mills. The admison of these workers has proved a new sparture on the part of the labor organiza-

on.
Word was received at the headquarters
of the Amalgamated association before
oon from Wellesville, Ohio, that the orders
of District President Persifor F. Smith
of the American Sheet and Steel Company to start the plant there to-day with non-union men was not obeyed.

The telegram from Wellesville says that in response to the call for men issued by the company only thirty-one workmen, two of whom were unionists who recently joined the Amalganiafed the extention recently solved to the will offer the call of the same and the call of the same and Association, reported at the mill office. The local officers of the company held a conference and decided that there was not a sufficient number of men on hand to form a working crew and no attempt was

made to resume operations.

From another source it was learned here from another source it was learned here that the plan of starting up the Weilesville plant, while not so successful as was anticipated by the company, has not been abandoned by the company and that if the former employees of the plant do not report at once, outsiders will be taken to the town.

McKeesport, Pa., July 17—"The Wood plant will start next week. It will operate non-union or never turn a wheel. We have snough mento make a start with and are

enough men to make a start with and are confident we will win. The men are en-gaged in a hopeless fight."

This is a statement made by one of the superintendents of the American Sheet Steel Company's plant here to-day. The The company is arranging to quarter work-men in the nglis and expect to have a fight ment and Walter to nine months in jail.

on its hands. This to not the first time the FIREMEN MAKE SOME GAINS

Wood mili has attempted the old employees.

The attempt always proved a failure before, as the nature of the work requires specially skilled operatives.

The strikers are meeting to-night and organizing the men in the National Rolling Mill. The Lap Weld workers in the tube works have been called to meet to-morrow

night.

The stationary firemen, who number three or four hundred, are called for Saturday night. Police have been keeping crowds moving all day and allow none near the wood works. The United States Tin Works is entirely suspended and making no effort to work. The tube workers, who received 10 per cent. advance on Monday, have not decided to accept and are much dissatisfied.

NO CONFERENCE HERE EXPECTED Employers Will Reopen More Mills If Need

There have been no conferences of the heads of the steel companies in New York and no conference is expected. At the offices of the American Sheet Steel Company information was received yesterday afternoon that Persifer S. Smith, the manager of the company's interests in Wellsville and McKeesport, had opened three of the six mills in those districts. These mile have always been non-union and the leaders of the Amalgamated Associ-Mr. Sinith reported that the three mills would be working on full time te-day.

"It would seem from this intelligence," one of the officials of the American Sheet Steel Company said, "that the non-union Steel Company said, "that the non-union men are not so heartily in sympathy with the strike as Mr. Shaffer and his supporters were inclined to believe. The indication is that if the nocessity arises we will have no great difficulty in operating the plants with non-union labor. Many of the non-unionists when they joined the strike movement acted more upon impulse than good judgment. They are beginning to reflect now. It has been aiready intimated in Pittsburg that the association will have all it can do to provide the necessaries of life for its own members. Some saries of life for its own members. Some saries of life for its own members. Some people are suggesting arbitration as a means to settle the strike. There will be no arbitration because there is nothing to arbitrate. What the men demand is practically the control of the steel industry, and to dictate to men who do not belong to their organization. I doubt if any man of sound sense could be induced and the stream of arbitrator upon so absurd a

not belong to their organization. I doubt if any man of sound sense could be induced to act as an arbitrator upon so absurd a proposition, even if the employers considered it for a moment.

"Mr. Shaffer is quoted as saying to-day that the union never coerces or molests workers outside of its ranks. But do you know what would have happened had we signed the agreement demanded by the association? A lodge would immediately have been formed in every independent mill. It requires only six men to constitute a lodge. Then, as has so frequently been the case before, pressure would have been brought to bear upon the non-union men, disagreements would have arisen and the end of it all would have been the unionizing of the mill. We are frank enough to say that we do not look with complacency upon the prospect of the whole of the steel workers being unionized; upon the non-union men we depend for protection from just such outrageous demands as the association is making now. Without that protection the seed industry in this country could not live.

"It was only a few years ago that the

"It was only a few years ago that the "It was only a few years ago that the union men fought against the introduction of labor-saving machinery. In some cases they won their fight and in others they lost. What was the result? To-day the non-union mills are better equipped and more prosperous than are those which submitted to the union. And in like manner the constitution were permitted to fix submitted to the union. And in like manner if the organization were permitted to fix its own wages and hours of labor-for that is really their aim-irrespective of market conditions, the American steel trade would go to pieces because it would be unable to compete with other producers."

The Arbitration Board of the National Civic Federation is waiting to be asked by the steel strikers to make overtures to the employers for arbitration. The American Federation of Labor is anxious to have the strike over before the assess-

ment period sets in and it is also talking about arbitration. Herman Ridder is one of the men suggested for arbitration. The employers say there is nothing that can be submitted to arbitration.

M'KINLEY REGRETS THE STEEL STRIKE. The President, However, Is Doing Nothing

Toward Settling It -Is Not Taking Sides. CANTON, Ohio, July 17 .- While it has been understood that the President would go to Washington for a few days at a time furing his Canton vacation, as he did last year, there s no sign about the house yet of any such return, and the announcement received here this evening that Attorney-General Knox is on his way to Canton to confer on some

appointments in connection with the Depart-

ment of Justice is taken as evidence that there

is to be no early return. All reports tending to connect the President with efforts to settle the steel strike are discredited here. To friends who have talked with him the last few days he has given no intimation of any such intention given no intimation of any such intention or even evinced any unusual interest in the labor trouble. It is well understood that he deeply regrets the differences between employees and employers, which, to a greater or less extent, interrupt the prosperity of the country, which he is anxious to have maintained all through his administration, but it is not believed that he is endeavoring to bring any influences to bear on either side, however strong may be the desire to have him do so in some quarters.

TWO ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL. Lawyer and Jeweller Locked Up on Complaint of Manufacturer Davidow.

Samuel Singerman, a lawyer, who has offices in the World building, and Mark Myzel, a jeweller of 77 East 119th street, were held for examination by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem police court, yesterday, on a charge of blackmailing William H. Davidow, a shirt

of blackmailing William H. Davidow, a shirt manufacturer at 65 Bleocker street.

A brother of Davidow was arrested here on Tuesday, on complaint of the police of Boston. William Davidow says that Singerman and Myzel called at his office and representing themselves as being concerned in the prosecution of his brother, promised to drop the case and to keep it out of the newspapers for \$80. Davidow says he told them to call again on Wednesday. Then he notified Capt. Tisus at Police Headquafters.

Detective Sergeant Davis marked a number of bills and they were given to the men yesterday when they called at Davidow's office. The bills were found on them when they were arrested. Myzel was locked up in the Harlem prison in default of \$1,000 ball. Singerman was paroled until to-day to parmit him to secure ball.

M'KANE WAS LOCKED IN THE SAPE. Only Other Man Who Knew the Combination Was Hunted Up Just in Time.

Ira McKane, who is a son of the late John Y. McKane, and cashter of the Arcade Baths, Coney Island, had a narrow escape Coney Island, had a narrow escape from suffocation late Tuesday night in the seven-ton safe used for storing the valuables of the patrons of the new bathing pavilion. McKane stepped into the safe at closing time and put out the electric light. Then he remembered that he had left his own pocketbook in one of the compartments and returned for it. William McKane, the son of the proprietor, seeing the light out, closed the safe doors. The imprisoned man was not missed for iffteen minutes. Then William McKane, the only one who had the combination, was hunted up and he opened the safe. McKane was found almost exhausted.

Pattisons Sentenced for Whisker Firm Failure

Special Cable Despatch to TRE SUN.
EDINBURGH, July 17.—Robert and Walter Pattison, managing directors of the Pattison whiskey firm which failed in 1899, were to-day convicted of fraud in connection with the repairs in the mill are nearing completion. limited liability company. Robert was sentenced to a year and six months' imprison-

TWO COMPANIES YIELD.

rish Mine Managers Great the Demands — Miners in Other Places Inclined Not to Support the Strike—The Idio Collieries. WILERS-BARRE, Pa., July 17. -The striking firemen made two gains to-day, and to night are jubilant. The first was the win-ning of the coal hoisting engineers to practical support of the strike, and the second, of the eight-hour day demanded. They further report that several of the mines are being filled with water, and the compani will not be able long to avoid celling back the firemen to avoid damage to the work-

of to-day by the demand of some companies that they make their own steam, and of othfor the fires and the water. At mines where this order was issued the engineers went out and later in the day at the meetings of the various local unions it was decided to work at no mine where the firemen were or

This will be ratified at a joint meeting the firemen and the engineers to be held to-morrow morning in this city. On receipt of this information State President Mullahy seued a statement declaring that the fireme would also stand by the engineers in the event of trouble and would not return to work unless the engineers were allowed to go back

The Kingston Coal Company and the Par rish Coal Company, the one with six colieries and employing 3,000 men, and the other the demands. They were unable to keep their pumps going, and rather than suffer loss by the flooding of the mines, they decided to give in. Work will be resumed at the Parrish in the morning, but at the Kingston the mine workers are on strike owing to an attempt to cut wages. Firemen went to all the mines of the two companies as soon as the strike ended and are now clearcompanies are baving trouble, the Delaware and Hudson particularly, in keeping the pumps going, and at a few the pumps have beed idle for hours and the water is gathering. The officials say this is due to the natural confusion of the strike and that by to-morrow they will have enough men

Several of the big companies are having the mules brought up from the mines and this looks like a long strike. One of the officials of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company said: "We are just testing the temper of the fire-

men and the people." An official of the Susquebanna Company when esked why the company made no effort to work said:

"This is not a bad time to be tille The s little demand for coal. Some stock is on State President Mullahy of the fireme issued a statement to-night saving that the

men in the Mount Carmel and Shamokin

districts would be ordered to strike on Friday, and in the Hazleton district they were now being organized. SCRANTON, Pa., July 17 .- The strike of able turn for the firemen to-day, and it i estimated that there were nearly 20,000 men The threatening aspect, so far as the firemen are concerned, is the manner in which the United Mine Workers are trying to frown the strike down. Despite the fact that th fremen say they have the promise of John

with non-union firemen, an order has been issued here that the miners shall remain at work under all circumstances until they receive orders to go out. Unless circumstances change with the next few days no order for them to go out will be issued and the miners will thus try to nullify the efforts of the firemen to make their strike successful. The firemen, who and who have been advised quietly to remain at their posts, have gotten around the orders of their superior officers by with-

drawing from their union and associating themselves with the organization of sta tionary firemen. The danger that remains is that the exasperated miners will go in and fire the boilers and there is record that in one or two cases they have offered to do so. In each case the offer was refused because the men who made the offer were not experienced firemen and the companies were afraid to trust

them with the work. In what is called the Scrapton District which reaches from Forest City to Pittston there were more than forty mines idle today as a result of the strike. The Delaware and Rudson Canal Company was the greatest sufferer. Only six of their colteries were working as follows: Clinton, White Oak, Olyphant, Eddy Creek, Greenwood No. 1 and Greenwood No. 2. The mines of this company idle are the Racket Brook washery, Coal Brook No. 1 shaft Powderly, Jermyn, Grassy Island Washery, Marvine, Leggita Creek, Dickson, Von-Storch, Manville, Del aware, Baltimore Slope, Baltimore No. 2, Connyngham, Plymouth No 2 Plymouth No. 5 Plymouth No. 5 Boston, Greenwood No. 2 washery, Lang Cliffs,

and Laftin Four of the Delaware, Lackswanna and Western collieries have been idle during the past week or two owing to repairs. All of the remainder of the twenty-five are working with the exception of six, the Woodward, the Bliss, the Avondale, Pettibone, Cayuga and Brisbin. The last two are in the Providence district, there feeling is running high in favor of the strikers and where there is much ill feeling between the firemen and the mine workers because of their differences over the strike. Four of the mines of the Temple fron Company are working bad and four are idle. Those idle are Babylon, Mount Lookout,

Forty Fort and Harry E. Eleven of the fourteen colliertes of the Ontario and Western Coal Company were working to-day as usual. Those at which the strike of the firemen was made effective were the Pancoast, Throop, Johnson and Richmond No. 3. Two of the collieries of the Hiffside Coal and fron Company were idle to-day on acount of a picnic. Of the remaining six three were working and three were idle. Those idle were Erie, Kingston

and Glenwood, all at Mayfield. The strike had little or no effect on the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, that recently came under the management of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company.

Official appouncement was made here tonight that the United Mine Workers have been firected to return to work in the morning provided the companies are able to get men to keep the fires going. This is thought to indicate the fallure of the strike.

READING, Pa., July 17 -In order to avert trouble among the thirty-six collieries of the Reading Coal and Iron Company the company caused notices to be posted at all their collieries to-day fixing the new rate of wages for colliery fremen at \$9.50 a Week to date from July 1. This with the 16 per cent, increase in force since last October makes a fireman's pay at present equivalent to sit a week Prior to the adoption of the new scale some of the firemen got as low as \$8.30. It is believed that this move on the part of the company will prevent a strike among the firemen in the Schurlkill region They show no disposition as yet to come out for an eight-hour day. The miners believe that the Wyoming coal operators may have to do the same thing if they want to keep their trade. Shipments from the Reading system are heavy in the effort to supply CITT'S COAL SUPPLY NOT LANGE.

About Brough for Two Weeks Is Command of Local Bealers. Coal dealers in this city say that the supplies of coal at their command, here, on the skilings and at the breakers is enough meet about two weeks' consumption

H. L. Herbert suld yesterday: "The strike of the stationary firemen and the consequent closing down of many of the coal mines came unexpectedly upon the dealers, and in consequence their stocks on hand are not above the normal. The greater city of New York consumes alone about 15,000,000 tons of coal a year, and the value of property in this city does not permit of storing of much coal. Therefore, we are dependent upon regular deliveries from the coal fields. The estimate that there is only about enough coal to mee demands for two weeks about sums up the situation. There is no stringency as yet, but should the strike continue for a week the retail market will begin to suffer

week the retail market will severely."

There was no change yesterday in coal prices. The quotations free on board at the lower ports were. Broken, \$3.30; egg, \$4.05; stove and nut, \$4.25; pea, \$2.75, and buckwheat, \$2.25 a ton. To these prices must be added 20 cents for delivery "along-eide" and about \$1 for retail selling.

"DIVINE" HEALER UNDER ARREST Francis Truth Gets in Trouble at Denver

Woman Patient Makes Charges. DENVER. Col., July 17 .- Dr. Francis Truth, "Divine Healer," was arrested this morning and bound over for trial. The charges are practising medicine without a Meense and obtaining money under false pretences. The real reason was to save the hundreds who had been brought under his influence. A woman patient alleges that he subjected her to various indignities in the "laying on of hands," and then clasped her in his arms and kissed her as part of his treatment. List year Truth was arrested in Boston and convicted on five charges of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

MACRINE SHOPMEN WOULDN'T STRIKE Labor Leader Addresses Works Reading Shops in Vain.

READING, Pa., July 17 - A determined fort was begun here to-day to close up the big machine shops of the Reading railroad Company, employing 2,000 hands. An open-air meeting was held at noon right in front of the big shops and addressed by Labor Organizer Caldwell of Philadelphia, who spoke from an open carriage. About four hundred men listened to the speech. He urged the men to strike, if they had hopes of getting higher pay, along with the 1,000 other chopmen on

Caldwell asked for a showing of hands telling the men not to be afraid even if the bosses were looking at them, and saying: "They dare not fire you and if you strike not a man will go back until all go back on better terma."

About fifty timid hands went up, showing ery little, if any, chance to get these experi rell-paid mechanics to quit their jobs. No confidence is placed in the rumor that the strike. About fifty men went to work at the company's car shops here to-day and the strike is regarded as well nigh over. The machinists held another meeting to night to try to strengthen their union.

ROCHESTER STRIKE BROKEN. The Laborers Begging for Work, but There Not Any for Them.

ROCHESTER, July 17 .- The strike of th street and building laborers which has lasted nine weeks is now broken. The only reason all the men were not working to-day was that there was nothing for them to do. Out of the 1,200 men who went on strike only 163 were laboring to-day, the rest being out of employment. The laborers begged for work,

were laboring to-day, the rest being out of employment. The laborers begged for work, and some of the scenes were pitiful. This condition of affairs is not occasioned by the obstinacy of the contractors, for they candidly say that they have no contracts and oan use no men. When the strike began the contractors made no attempts to get city contracts. The laborers are beginning to leave town, as there is no hope of relief.

Machinists' Strike Broken in Milwaukee. MILWAURRE, Wis., July 17 .- Forty machinists from the ranks of the strikers were taken back at the shops of the Allis-Chalmers Company this morning, making a total of tompany this morning, making a total of the strikers who have sone back to that plant since the first of the week. The com-pany is confident it will have all the men in needs within a week or two. It is generally conceded that the strike in this city is vir-

SHOT HIMSELP IN THE "OLD MILL." Coney Island Suicide Watted Until He Got a

Boat All to Himself. A man supposed to be William Wiederhold of Ossining, N. Y., shot himself last night in the Old Mill, one of the amusement places at Coney Island. He bought a ticket for a ride in one of the boats about 8 o'clock . The boat filled up with people, and he seemed rather annoyed After he had gone through the dark passages and finished the trip he b another ticket, and again the boat had other people in it Four times the man got in a boat and went around with the same result, the boat being full each time.

The fifth time he managed to start off in a beat aione, although the boat behind him was crowded. While in one of the darkest passages he pulled out a pistol and shot himself. When the boat came out from the darkness bearing the man into view it was seen that he had fallen over the stern and that his body was trailing in the water.

In his pocket were \$1.50 in money and a letter addressed to William Wiederhold at Ossining It was signed "Uncle Dick" and asked Wiederhold to meet the writer at a place in this city. The suicide was dressed in dark clothes, some of which had been bought at Ossining. On his left arm were tattoed an American flag and the letters "W. W. D. S. M." The body was removed to Havron's morgue. The fifth time he managed to start off in a

Crop Bulletin for New York State. The New York section of the climate and crop service of the Weather Bureau issues the following crop bulletin for the week

ending July 15:

"Moderate temperatures prevailed during the past week; the nights, however, being rather cool for the season. The rainfall was abundant in most southern countles and in scattered sections visited by local showers elsewhere. At a few stations near the central and Great Lakes the precipitation was very small and the ground is becoming parched and dusty. The having season reached its height, and the greater part of the large crop has been boused in one condition. In the southern counties, and locally dition. In the southern counties, and locally elsewhere, considerable quantities of hay have suffered damage and discoloration owing to rain. Wheat and rye, also, in some advanced sections, have been left standing until over-ripe, owing to unfavorable weather.

Nearly all correspondents state that this week has been one of the best of the season for growing crops, essecially vigotable, notice and corn, the last named being even in advance of the leason in some eastern and northern sections, although still late in the west. Potators have improved, but from various causes are not generally in the best condition as yet, the aphis causing considerable local injury in the cast. Reports on peas, beans, tobacco, and hops are generally favorable. The greage of buckwheat is very large and the crop is doing well. More than the usual amount of cabbage has been set; a good growth is reported.

The yield of wheat is below the average for the State, the crop being practically a fallure in several counties in and near the lake region. Reports from the east are more favorable, but few estimate the yield as up to an average. Barley is promising, except as injured by 3y in the west. thats are rusting very badly and the crop will fall below an average, for the State.

Applies, cherries and plums are poor, pears somewhat better, and peaches generally pears to see the sells. elsewhere, considerable quantities of hay

Apples, cherries and plums are poor, pears somewhat better, and peaches generally proules cell. The outlook for grapes is also excellent.

ALBANY STRIKE INOUEST. CORONER'S INQUIRT INTO THE SHOOT ING OF E. LE ROY SMITH legt. Wilson of Brooklyn Who Ordered Illis

Men to Fire and Who Fired Himself Tells of the Sheeting—Asked If He Fired on the Ground He Said He Shet to Kill

ALBANT, July 17 .- Lieut. John A. Wilson the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn o-night testified before Coroner Girvin, who Le Roy Smith, who was shot by members of the Twenty-third Regiment in the recent trolley strike here, Lieut. Wilson had charge of the sergeant, corporal and eight privates from Company E, who were guarding the car from which the shots were fired. Previous cetimony before the Coroner was to the effect that the car had been stopped in front of a saloon, where the soldiers alighted and drant afterward returning to the car. This testimony, it was urged, showed that some of the soldiers on the car were irresponsible in the handling of frearms

Lieut. Wilson testified that he and some of is men had left their car twice during the day of the shooting and returned to it again Mr. Lawler, Judge Advocate of the Third Brigade, wanted the Coroner to ask for what purpose the men had left the car. The Coroper was not inclined to do so, but finally yielded and Lieut. Wilson testified that the and again to remove obstructions from the track. He also testified that neither he no

track. He also testified that neither he nor any of his men had entered a saloon or had an into xicating drink from the time they bearded the car in the anorning until they left it after the list trip late in the afternoon of the day the shooting occurred. Lieut Wilson's story of the shooting was substantially the same as was printed in these despatches at the time. He said:

"On the last trip of the car a wagon blocked the track for a block before the place where the shooting occurred was reached. The driver refused to clear the track. The car was proceeding at a small's pace. Meanwhile hostile demonstrations were being made by people on the sidewalks. The street was narrow. Missiles were thrown at the car. I was on the front platform and warned the crowds menacing with my revolver. The cry came back, 'You don't dare to shoot. One of the conductors was wounded in the head by a missile and I warded off one with my upraised arm, which otherwise would have struck me on the head. Missiles were flying from all directions and landing in the car. I considered that in order to save those in the car from bodily harm and perhaps death it was necessary to fire. I gave the command, which was executed. We all fired. "I had a revolver and the men muskets. Then the driver of the wagon whipped up his horse and cleared the track, and the car, which had been brought to a standstill for a few moments, again sped on its way. There was no occasion for further shooting, as I had stopped the rush of the crowd on the car. There was no further shooting, as I had orders from my superior officer, Capt H. D. Hamilton, to fire if necessary."

Q. Did you think you hit more than one person? A. I could not swear that I hit any one.

Q. Did you see MF. Smith when you first fired? A. I did not.

person? A. I could not swear that I hit any one.
Q. Did you see Mr. Smith when you first fired? A. I did not.
Q. Do you know how the man looked you fred at? A. I do not.
Q. Were you excited? A. No, I was not rattled, if that is what you mean.
Lieut. Wilson was accompanied here by Capt. Hamilton. He returned to Brooklyn to-night.

GERMAN TARIFF INCREASES. New Duties on Agricultural Produce Said to Exceed Agrarians' Hopes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Berlin, July 17 .- One or two of the leading newspapers say they learn that the Government's new tariff on agricu'tural produce exceeds the fondest hopes of the Agrarians. The duty on rye, wheat and oats will be 614 marks per 200 pounds, on cattle from 15 to 25 marks each, and on swine 10 marks each. Geese, beef, bacon, sausages, butter, cheese and eggs will all be taxed more heavily than at present.

ROSEBERY'S LETTER DISCUSSED.

Anti-War Liberals Think It Puts Him Out of the List of Probable Leaders.

LONDON, July 17 .- Lord Rosebery's letter dealing with the present position of the Liberal party is the leading topic of discussion but its nitimate effect cannot yet be gauged The Liberal Imperialists appear to be emparrassed and distnclined to adopt Lord Rosebery's implied advice to break away from the remainder of the party.

On the other hand, the anti-war Liberals although criticising the letter as mischievou are generally pleased, because they believe Lord Rosebery has excluded himself from future leadership. The ex-Prime Minister's friends do not share the latter view, believing that he is willing to accept a suitable invitation, although he would not reassume the

tation, although he would not reassume the leadership of the Liberal party under the old conditions.

The letter is universally regarded as making the position of Mr. Herbert Asquith more difficult when he speaks at the much-boomed dinner on Friday.

Sir Edward Grey, who is one of the strongest of the Liberal Imperialists, made an important speech this evening. He frankly, but not bitterly, declared that Lord Rosebery's attitude was a dangerous if not an impossible one. If he wished unity in the party he ought to use his influence to achieve it, a view which sir Edward's audience loudly applauded.

GOY. ODELL STARTS ON HIS TOUR.

Resumes the Work Begun Last Spring of In specting the State Institutions. FIRREILL, July 17 .- At 2:24 to-morrow

morning Gov. Odell and party will leave bere on the Luculius, a special car which will be attached to the Montreal express on the New York Central Railroad. They will go to Albany, where a special train will be made up, consisting of a dining car, smoking car and the Luculius. From Albany the Governor will resume the work abruptly broken off in the spring of inspecting the State institutions. The Governor's special car is in charge of William Patterson, who two years ago accompanied him in a similar capacity on his trip to California.

The Governor and his party crossed from Newburgh at 10 o'clock and then went to their car sidetracked here. In the party with the Governor were Speaker Nixon, Sanators Ellsworth and Higgins, Assemblymen Alids and Kelsey, Congressman Littauer, Shipping Commissioner Dickey, Private Secretary Graham and Stenographer McKnight, Private Secretary Graham and Stenographer McKnight, Private Secretary Graham said the party would travel as before, announcing no itinerary. on the Lucullus, a special car which will be



So popular, had to cut more. So late, had to mark them low. Fresh flannel suits, just out of the ice-box, quiet colorings; \$15

and \$16. During July and August stores close at 5:50 p. m.; ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

We have built more bank and safe deposit vaults than any other concern in America, and why? Simply because banks must have the best and can afford to take no chances. We make only one grade of work, "the best."

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Your old safe exchanged for a modern "HALL" Second Hand Sales for sale.

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WILL LEAVE PERIN ON AUG. 14. Alles to Withdraw on the Anniversary of the

Special Cobis Desputch to THE SUN. From THE SUN Correspondent at Pekin.
PREIN, July 17.—The full and final evacuaion of Pekin by the Allies will take place on Aug. 14, the anniversary of the relief of the legations. On that date the control of the city will be formally transferred to the Chinese in a public function. The evacuation is a matter of congratulation to the Chinese, who believe they have been successful in wearing out the patience of the foreign commanders. The departure of the Allies while so many important questions are pending is a matter of regret to the foreign residents and a pleasure to the Chinese. This proposition for the formal evacuation

on Aug. 14 was made by Sir Ernest Satow,

the British Minister, and was supported by

the German and Italian representatives. France preferred to delay the departure of the troops till later on, but finally agreed to the British proposition. Nothing has yet been decided as to what other ceremonies shall be observed on the date of evacuation. Prince Ching, one of the Chinese peace envoys, stated to-day that it would be difficult to supply 20,000 taels [\$14,000] monthly for the civil administration of Pekin. This was the amount required by the Allies during their control of the city. The failure of the provinces to transmit funds for the uses of the Government Indicates that there will be difficulty in the future in supplying revenue to cover the indemnity demanded by the Allies and for the conduct of the Metro-

politan and provincial governments. Li Hung Chang proposes to increase the land tar and house tax to cover the necessary revenues, whether the people resist or not It is certain that a majority of the people will not care to pay revenue to foreigners or help support the Court at Pekin.

There are two cases of Asiatic cholera in the quarters of the French legation. There is no sign of an epidemic, however, and it will probably be prevented by the enforcement of rigid sanitary regulations by the foreigners. Carelessness in regard to sanitation has appeared since the Chinese resumed control of certain parts of the city.

CRISIS AT PEKIN AVERTED. Japan Withdraws fler Request for an Increase of Her Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, July 17 .- Japan, by the percise of characteristic moderation, has prevented a crisis in the negotiations at Pekin over the amount of indemnity to be paid by China. Information has reached the State Department that the Japanese Government has withdrawn its request to be allowed to increase its indemnity claims so as to cover the reduction of more than \$3,000,000 in its aggregate claims caused by the necessity of selling Chinese par bonds, to be given in payment of the pecuniary demands of the

Japan's claims amounted to only \$24,000,000 Japan's claims amounted to only \$24,000,000
—an exceedingly reasonable sum, in view of the fact that the Tokio Government furnished most of the troops that participated in the Pekin relief expedition. When Japan found that she could not seil the bonds for more than 36, she asked the Powers to permit an increase in her claims to cover the loss. Russia vigorously opposed this proposal and was later joined by another Power, the hame of which has not been ascertained. After some hesitation the United States Government instructed Beedal Commissioner Rockhill to urge on the foreign negotiators the acceptance of Japan's proposition. Considerable friction had been caused among the representatives of the Powers at Pekin over the matter, but it has now been ended throug' Japan's withdrawal.

It is admitted here that there is serious difference of opinion at Pekin over the question of increasing the maritime customs duties. Great Britain was opposed to any increase over 5 per cent. Russia, however, wants a much greater increase, holding that it will be necessary to do this to prevent China from defaulting in her payments of indemnity to the Powers.

As most of the maritime customs are paid on American and English goods, and as Russia has very little maritime trade with China, the burden of additional taxation would fall principally on America and England. While in sympathy with Great Britain's attitude, the United States Government is in favor of deferring consideration of this question until the general settlement of the Chinese troubles has been effected. It is understood that Great Britain has submitted a new proposition, intended to meet Russia's objections, but no information concerning its details is obtainable.

RUSSIAN CROPS NOT PROMISING. -an exceedingly reasonable sum, in view

RUSSIAN CROPS NOT PROMISING. Grain Destroyed by Drought in Some Prov inces and Floods in Others.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Moscow, July 17 -Reports from twentyseven provinces show that the crop prospects are far less promising than a month ago. The Russian grain harvest is now not expected at the best to exceed the average, while in some districts it has been almost destroyed by the unusual heat and drought. Elsewhere the grain has been washed out of the earth by floods or cut down by hallstorms.

John D. Archbold Gives the City a Bear Cub. Vice-President John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company exsterday presented a three-months-oid bear cub to the Central Park menagerie. The cub was put in the same cage with the young bear which Anna Held recently bestowed on the city.

The Weather.

There was a slight change for the better yesterday in the corn and wheat beits. Showers were reported in the Dakotas, Wisconstn, Indiana, Kentucky, Geor gla, New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States and a few scattered showers in the Central

States. Elsewhere the weather was fatr. The outlook in the wheat and corn districts is mor favorable for a general break and for showery and somewhat cooler weather. The weather map shows an area of high and increasing pressure over North Dakota and a second coming in from the North Pacific These areas are likely to combine and three off cooler northerly winds within the next forty eight In this city yesterday was cloudy, showery and sul

try: average humidity 31 per cent.; wind fresh south west: harometer corrected to read to sea level at 8 A 10.83; A P. M., 20.55 The temperature as recorded by the official ther mometer, and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table

WASHINGTON PORRCAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO MORROW, Por the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, with occasional local thunder storms; light south to west winds.

For eastern New York, partly cloudy to-day, with ecasional thunderstorms: light touth to west winds: of partly cloudy to-morrow, probably local thunderstorms a wet and extreme south metions.

For New England, partly cloudy to day; warmer in set Maine: fair to-morrow; light south to west winds. For western New York, partly cloudy to-day, with seal thunderstorms; not so warm in east portion probably showers to morrow; light to fresh south to

MURDERER SAVES A LIFE.

FARMER APPLEGATE'S SLAYER CUTS

DOWN AN INSANE PRISONER.

in Trenton State Prison -- Shinn Also Has Weapon Taken From Another Prisoner Who Tried Suicide 7 Times in 2 Days, TRENTON, N. J. July 17 .- Samuel Shinn.

convicted last week of the murder of Thomas

F. Applegate, saved the life of an insane prisoner to-day and possibly of two. The three men have been allowed to exercise together in the little corridor of the laif and to-day Shinn found Joseph Beha hanging by the neck in the corridor by a pair of suspenders. Shinn cut the man down, and he was found to be almost strangled. Some time later Shinn heard a grating noise and discovered the other insane prisoner, William Goodwin, sharpening a piece of tin on the floor of his cell. He informed the keeper and the tin was taken from Goodwin, who insisted that Shinn should kill him. The abuse of liquor and tobacco

exaggerated suicidal tendency. Goodwin has attempted suicide seven times in the past three days and Beha has tried it twice. Goodwin's favorite plan before he was shackled was to climb up the bars of his cell and huri himself to the floor head foremost. Beha assaulted Shinn

has developed in Beha and Goodwin an

with a chair yesterday. Beha and Goodwin were taken to the insane asylum to-day, but the authorities refused to admit them because the commitment was typewritten instead of being on the regular blank. They were lodged in the police station, where Goodwin again succeeded in climbing to the top of a cell and throwing himself down. He was shackled, but later turned on the gas and held his mouth over it. A vigorous protest was made by City Solicitor Bird to the asylum authorities and the men were sent back there late to-night.

BUROPE'S COMMERCIAL DEFENCE. No Customs Union to Meet Our Competition, but a "Close Understanding

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, July 17 .- The Fremdenblatt, the ergan of the Foreign Office, confirms the denial of the rumors of international negotiations against the United States, but adds that the inference must not be drawn that Austria and her neighbors will not raise the question of a close understanding concerning the commercial attitude of the United States as the expiration of treaties approaches.

America's commerical policy, the paper says, itself forges an iron ring binding the Continental States together for common by fence despite their contrad letery findividual

interests. The Framdenblatt contends that salvation in customs questions as regards the United States can only be found by abandoning unlimited most favored nation clauses, and indicates its belief that a European customs union will not be effected, such a union remaining merely an ideal.

DEFENDS THE BOERS. British Correspondent Says Stories of Cruelty Are Not Well Authenticated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, July 18 .- The Telegraph's correspondent at Pretoria, whose despatches are certainly not pro-Boerish, telegraphs that the Vlakfontein stories of Boer cruelty n killing British wounded are not well authenticated. Any outrages that occurred were the work of one or two Boers.

The correspondent testifies that throughout the war, except for the "elimness" of certain white flag incidents, the Poers on the whole have behaved creditably, courageously and kindly. They have rarely maltreated prisoners, hardly ever when officers were present, and usually have been generous and tender toward the wounded. He says that instances to the contrary may have occurred, but that they have been exceptional.

RRITISH WARSHIPS' RACE. Minerva, With Cylindrical Bollers, Again Leads on the Homeward Run.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. GIBRALTAR, July 17 .- The cruisers Minerva and Hyaciath, which are making a test of the relative merits of the cylindrical and mittee appointed by the British Admiralty. started on their homeward race at 4 50 o'clock this afternoon. A crowd witnessed their departure. The Minerva was leading when the vessels were last sighted.

Bernhardt Likes American Management. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 17.—Before leaving London Mme. Bernhardt offered Mr. Latham, who took her to the United States for her engagement with Mr. Grau, an engagement as her general and stage manager in Paris. Mr Latham's contract with Mr. Grau for the New York opera season compelled him to decline the offer.

HARD TO BREAK. But the Coffee Habit can be Put Of.

"I was a coffee user from early childhood but it finally made me so nervous that I spent a great many sleepless nights, starting at every sound I heard and suffering with a continual dull headache. My hands trembled and I was also troubled with shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The whole system showed a polsoned condition and I was told to leave off coffee, for that was the cause of it. I was unable to break myself of the habit until some one induced

me to try Postum Food Coffee. The first trial, the Food Coffee was flat and tasteless and I thought it was horrid stuff, but my friend urged me to try again stuff, but my friend urned me to try again and let it boil longer. This time I had a very delightful beverage and have been enloying it ever since, and am now in a very greatly improved condition of health.

My brother is also using Postum instead of coffee and a friend of ours, Mr. W., whomas a great coffee user, found himself srowing more and more nervous and was troublest times with dizzy spells. His wife suffered with nausen and indigestion, also from coffee. They left it off and have been using Postum Feed Coffee for some time and aronow in a perfect condition of health. Grace C. M., Cuyahoga, Falls, Ohie.

Put a piece of butter in the pot, the size of two peas to prevent boiling over.—As.